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THE **BIRDS**
OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
AND ADJACENT REGIONS



SPECIAL
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13

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A Field List of the
BIRDS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
and Adjacent Regions

by
Robert C. Leberman

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet is designed to help the bird-watcher learn when and where to expect to see the 368 species of birds which the author recognizes as having been recorded in Western Pennsylvania and adjacent regions through mid-1985.¹ It represents a revision and updating of Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes's **A Field List of Birds of the Pittsburgh Region** published in 1956 and now out of print. Not unexpectedly, much new information concerning the birds of this area has accumulated in the intervening years: 54 species have been added to the list of birds of the region, and the relative abundance and period of occurrence of many species has changed. The process of revision has included an essentially complete review of the now extensive literature on the birds of this area, complemented by pertinent data from 25 years of bird banding at Carnegie Museum of Natural History's Powdermill Nature Reserve near Rector, Pennsylvania (Westmoreland County). The area covered includes Western Pennsylvania and nearby counties of Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland (see map on pages 16-17).

¹Four additional species were recorded after mid-1985 and before publication but could not be included in the field list portion of this booklet. Northern Fulmar, Mississippi Kite, Snowy Plover, and Common Ground-Dove. Records of a number of exotic bird species (i.e., escapes from captivity) and unsuccessful introductions (e.g., Chukar and Gray Partridge) are not included in this list.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

The left hand side of each double page of graphs provides the following information for each species: English name; codes indicating the Natural Regions (defined below) where the species normally occurs in the Western Pennsylvania area; and similar codes indicating the species' preferred habitat(s). An asterisk preceding the name of a species indicates that it nests regularly somewhere within the region covered by this booklet. An asterisk enclosed within parentheses “(*)” indicates either that the species is no longer known to breed in the area or that it breeds only irregularly. The right hand page provides a bar graph showing the relative abundance of the species throughout the year.

The first set of codes following the species name (in the column labeled LOC.) refers to the following Natural Areas:

- A. Lake plain
- B. Glaciated area
- C. Southwest hill area
- D. Northeast hill area
- E. High plateau
- F. Mountain uplands
- G. Ridge and valley area

These regions, based on physiographic, botanical and zoological features, were suggested by O.E. Jennings (1953) in his **Wild Flowers of Western Pennsylvania and Upper Ohio Basin**. Geographic limits of these regions are shown on the map on pages 18-19.

The second set of codes following the species name (in the column labeled HAB.) corresponds to the following habitats in which a given species may be found:

- A. Open water on Lake Erie
- B. Open water on other lakes, reservoirs and rivers
- C. Shores of Lake Erie
- D. Shores of other lakes, reservoirs and rivers
- E. Marshes (not wooded)
- F. Swamps (wet, wooded land)
- G. Open fields, meadows and pastures
- H. Thickets, hedgerows, edges of woods, and bushy abandoned fields
- I. Woods (primarily deciduous)
- J. Woods (primarily coniferous)
- K. Parks, cemeteries, farms and orchards
- L. Urban and suburban areas

Capital letters designate regions and habitats of primary importance; lower case letters those of distinctly secondary importance. Certain species which nest within the region occupy different or additional localities or habitats outside of the breeding season. In such cases the localities and/or habitat codes are *italic underlined*. A hyphen between two letters indicates that the species is found in all of the regions or habitats from the first to the second code, inclusively. The following example illustrates the above points:

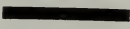
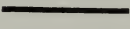
	LOC	HAB.
* Pine Siskin	<u>A-DEFG</u>	<u>HIJkl</u>

This species can be expected in any of our Natural Regions. It is found outside the breeding season primarily in habitats H, I, and J and secondarily in K and L (hence the lower case letters). It **usually** nests only in habitat J (coniferous woods), and within localities E and F (high plateau and mountain uplands).

The Natural Region and/or habitat codes are omitted for several species, such as Swainson's Hawk, Cinnamon Teal and Black-headed Grosbeak, which have occurred in the area on just a few occasions and might turn up almost anywhere. Isolated records of such species as the Band-rumped Storm-Petrel, Magnificent Frigatebird and Sooty Tern represent birds that were obviously deposited by storms; no significance should be attached to the locality or habitat where they were found.

The graph for each species shows two principal aspects of distribution: (1) the times of the year during which the species is present in the Western Pennsylvania region, and (2) its relative abundance while here. The chart is divided vertically into the 12 months of the year and further subdivided into three periods (1st through 10th, 11th through 20th, 21st through the end of the month). Even finer division is attained by positioning the abundance line for some species to the right or left within a ten day column. The dates, as graphed for a species, represent the normal extremes for that species for the entire region, rather than for any one locality. Variation is expected from year to year and from locality to locality. A Louisiana Waterthrush may return to Wheeling, West Virginia by the end of March but the the same species might not be found on its breeding grounds in the wooded ravines of Crawford County, Pennsylvania before the middle of April. A carefully identified bird that is seen more than a week or so outside its normal dates of occurrence should be placed on some official record. This sort of information, as well as rare bird sightings for our region, can be sent to the regional editors of **American Birds** or **Pennsylvania Birds**, the field notes editor of the **Bulletin of the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania**, or the editor of any appropriate regional bird journal or newsletter (see page 11, "Aids to Local Bird Study").

Relative abundance of each species is shown on the graphs by the thickness of the lines:

	Regular	Irregular
Common		
Uncommon		
Rare		
Isolated records		

The following definitions apply:

Regular (solid lines): The relative abundance of a species at a given point during the year varies little from year to year (i.e., if the species is coded as rare in February and common in June, we expect it to be so each year).

Irregular (broken lines): The relative abundance of a species at a given point during the year may vary from year to year; if the species is coded as common but irregular during the winter we would expect it to occur in large numbers during some winters and perhaps be rare or absent in others. Evening Grosbeaks and Common Redpolls are obvious candidates for this category. A broken line is also used to indicate species which ordinarily leave our areas during part of the year, but occasionally stay year round (e.g., the Tundra Swan in late winter, and the Horned Grebe in summer). The category "Isolated records" indicates, by definition, irregular occurrence.

The combination of a thin solid line and a thicker broken line indicates that the species is found every year in low numbers but may occur in larger numbers on occasion.

Common: These species can be found in considerable numbers and/or are easily detectable; a competent observer could have little difficulty finding these birds in the appropriate habitats and Natural Regions at the proper time of year.

Uncommon: These species are found in low numbers or only sporadically in larger numbers every year. Species that are difficult to detect may also be included in this category. In either case a competent observer is expected to experience some difficulty in locating these species.

Rare: At least five records exist from a given season for the region, but the species is very infrequently encountered.

Isolated records: Fewer than five records from a given season; each record is represented by a dot. A dot with an arrow indicates the date of the first encounter of an individual bird that remained in the region over a prolonged period of time; details concerning the total length of stay of these birds are given in a footnote at the bottom of the page. Dots are also used to indicate unseasonal records of commoner species.

The relative abundance of very dissimilar birds should not be directly compared in terms of actual numbers. Both Red-tailed Hawk and European Starling are considered common but we would expect to be able to find many more starlings than Red-tails on a given day.

The blank squares to the left of each species' name can help you keep yearly, seasonal, field trip or yard lists. Bird-watching is an enjoyable hobby that is both more interesting and more meaningful if you keep careful records of your observations.

A REGIONAL BIRD CALENDAR

- January** Essentially no migratory activity. The most productive birding is usually at feeding stations. Look for wintering ducks on any unfrozen bodies of water—especially the larger rivers. The possibility of rare northern finches, owls, etc., adds spice to mid-winter birding.
- February** First migrants usually arrive late this month: Common Crow, American Robin, Eastern Bluebird, etc. Lengthening days impel some winter residents, such as the Northern Cardinal, Song Sparrow, Black-capped Chickadee and House Finch, to begin singing. Great Horned Owls, our earliest nesting species, can be incubating eggs, and newly arrived American Woodcocks may begin their unusual spiralling courtship flights before the end of the month.
- March** Additional early spring migrants arrive; the insectivorous Eastern Phoebe is perhaps the most surprising of these. Look for waterfowl as lakes and ponds become free of ice. Some winter visitors, like American Tree Sparrows and Snow Buntings may have left our area by the end of the month. Nesting activity is conspicuous among introduced city birds such as Rock Dove, European Starling, and House Sparrow.
- April** Migration well under way, and more species, such as Mourning Dove, several kinds of woodpeckers and Song Sparrow are nesting. This tends to be the best month to observe the spring flight of waterfowl. Watch for migrating hawks along the Lake Erie shore or from Tussey Mountain in Bedford County, PA. Early returning songbirds include the Louisiana Waterthrush, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Barn Swallow.
- May** The peak migration month for most kinds of birds; some birders make special trips to their favorite birding spots as part of a “Big Day” count, which may result in sightings of more than 100 species of birds. Many species are nesting by the end of the month, but at the same time some individuals of these species may be migrating to more northerly breeding grounds.

June The peak month of nesting activity. Few migrants are found after the first week of the month. A good time to study nesting habits of local birds and to learn bird songs. Non-breeding stragglers of species that do not breed in our area may be found during this month, and even throughout the summer (e.g., Solitary Sandpiper and Common Loon).

July Many young birds are about; some species begin a second nesting. Bird song is less frequent. A few species, including several shorebirds, flycatchers and some warblers, have already begun their southward migration through our area.

August The best month for seeing shorebirds; look for them particularly at Presque Isle and on mudflats at Pymatuning and other large lakes. Most small land birds are inconspicuous and have stopped singing. Look for egrets and other southern herons which stray north into our area after the nesting season. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, flycatchers, swallows and several kinds of warblers are migrating.

September The peak month for the fall migration of vireos, warblers, thrushes and many other songbirds. This is a good month to visit such birding "hot spots" as Presque Isle and Pymatuning, which are attractive to both land and water birds.

October Good month for seeing large numbers of waterfowl on regional lakes and reservoirs. Watch for migrating hawks, especially in the Ridge and Valley area (around mid-month, Golden Eagles begin passing by lookouts on Tuscarora and Tussey mountains). The sparrow flight peaks this month, and the first winter visitors, such as Evening Grosbeaks and Pine Siskins, may appear. Yellow-rumped Warblers, one of our latest migrant warblers, is most numerous during the middle of this month.

November Among the few species still migrating this month are Golden-crowned Kinglet, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Dark-eyed Junco, White-throated Sparrow, American Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow. Look for stray individuals of migrant species lingering beyond usual departure dates, especially at feeders.

December Freezing lakes force most waterfowl out of our area during this month, but a trip to Erie Bay or Pymatuning may reward you with the sight of large concentrations of gulls and ducks where open water remains. Ask your local bird club about their annual Christmas Bird Count, which depends on the volunteer efforts of amateur bird watchers. By now the land bird migration is generally considered to be over, although “northern finches” may appear at any time during the winter season, and most bird activity is beginning to concentrate around bird feeders and sheltered thickets.

AIDS TO LOCAL BIRD STUDY

The serious amateur bird student has much to gain by affiliation with a local bird club. Active clubs (some, but not all, are chapters of the National Audubon Society) within the region include: the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania (centered in Pittsburgh), the Presque Isle Audubon Society (Erie), the Meadville Bird and Tree Club, the Allegheny Plateau Audubon Society (Johnstown), the Westmoreland County Bird Club (Greensburg), the Bartramian Audubon Society (Slippery Rock), the Todd Bird Club (Indiana), and the State College Bird Club. In eastern Ohio there is the Sam Wharram Nature Club (Ashtabula), and the Grant M. Cook Bird Club (Youngstown). West Virginia has the famed Brooks Bird Club, headquartered in Wheeling.

The publications listed below provide additional information on the birds of our region (e.g., identification, life history, distributional details) that could not be included in this small booklet.

GENERAL

A Field Guide to the Birds (fourth edition), by Roger Tory Peterson. Houghton Mifflin, 1980. The classic work for identification of eastern birds. Most birders' primary identification guide.

Birds of North America (second edition), by Chandler S. Robins, Bertel Bruun, and Herbert S. Zim. Golden Press, 1983. Excellent guide to the field identification of all the birds of the continental United States and Canada. Also used by many birders as a primary identification guide.

Field Guide to the Birds of North America (second edition). National Geographic Society, 1987. Detailed guide to identification, perhaps more appropriate for more experienced field observers rather than beginners. Illustrated by various artists. More plumages illustrated than in other guides.

A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi (second edition), by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. Oxford University Press, 1977. Detailed descriptions of hundreds of outstanding birding spots in the eastern states, including directions and information about the birds you can expect to see in these areas. Nicely illustrated with dozens of line drawings by George M. Sutton.

REGIONAL

Birds of Western Pennsylvania, by W.E. Clyde Todd. University of Pittsburgh Press, 1940. The classic work of the birds of this region; a historic overview that is essential to a good understanding of local ornithology. Long out of print, but available in many libraries and occasionally from used book dealers (but expensive). Illustrated with color plates and line drawings by George M. Sutton.

Where to Find Birds in Western Pennsylvania, edited by David B. Freeland. Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, 1975. Maps to, and descriptions of, the best birding localities in Western Pennsylvania, written by the local birders who know these areas best.

Pennsylvania Birds, by Earl L. Poole. Livingston Publishing Company, 1964. Important state-wide annotated list of birds in Pennsylvania, now out of print, with a number of distributional maps and attractive pen-and-ink drawings by the author. Some range statements are obsolete.

Birds of Pennsylvania, by Merrill Wood. University Park, 1979. Most recent edition of the author's several state-wide lists.

West Virginia Birds, by George A. Hall. Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication 7, Pittsburgh, 1983. The authoritative work on the birds of West Virginia, and a must for anyone with a serious interest in the ornithological history of this state. Line drawings and cover painting by George M. Sutton.

Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia, by Robert E. Stewart and Chandler S. Robbins. North American Fauna 62, Washington, 1958. Although somewhat dated and now out of print, this is still the best source of information on Maryland birds.

Birds of Central Pennsylvania (third edition), by Merrill Wood. University Park, 1983. A good summary of birds recorded within a 25 mile radius of the main campus of Pennsylvania State University.

Birds of the Pymatuning Region, by William C. Grimm. Pennsylvania Game Commission, 1952. An exceptionally thorough treatment of the birds of this important area, beautifully illustrated with photographs, drawings and maps (unfortunately out of print).

Birds of Erie County Pennsylvania, by Jean Stull, James A. Stull, and Gerald M. McWilliams. Allegheny Press, 1985. Indispensable to a thorough understanding of the bird life in this important part of our region; bar graphs and attractive line drawings by the senior author.

Birds of the Ligonier Valley [Pennsylvania], by Robert C. Leberman. Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication 3, Pittsburgh, 1976. Detailed records (including arrival, departure and peak abundance dates) of birds occurring in the mountain uplands of this southwestern Pennsylvania region. Illustrated with photographs, drawings by Carol Rudy, and paintings by H. Jon Janosik.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania. The newsletter to the membership of this National Audubon Society chapter (can be obtained by subscription). A useful field notes section provides a summary of bird observations from both southwestern and northwestern Pennsylvania. (Address: Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania, 614 Dorseyville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238).

American Birds. A quarterly journal published by the National Audubon Society. Articles of interest to bird-watchers, and seasonal summaries of field notes on a regional basis; publishes a special issue of annual Christmas bird count results for all of North America. (Address: National Audubon Society, 950 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022).

Redstart. The quarterly journal of the Brooks Bird Club. Articles and field notes on birds and other natural history subjects; emphasis is on West Virginia, but also includes information from eastern Ohio and southwestern Pennsylvania. (Address: Brooks Bird Club, Rt. 1, Box 116, Tridelfia, WV 26054).

Cardinal. One of the finest local bird journals ever produced. Published from 1923 to 1943 by the now disbanded Audubon Society of the Sewickley Valley [Pennsylvania]. A very readable journal with much important information about birds of our region. Now rare, but available at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (main branch) and a few other libraries.

Pennsylvania Birds. Quarterly journal started in 1987 containing summaries of county records as well as short articles on birding areas and unusual sightings. (Address: 769 E. Forge Rd., Media, Pennsylvania, 19063-4332)

Sandpiper. A joint quarterly of the Presque Isle Audubon Society, Meadville Bird and Tree Club and the Sam Wharram Nature Club published from 1958 to 1973. Articles and summaries of field observations from northwestern Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio. Much valuable information not available elsewhere on birds, botany and other natural history subjects. Now rare but available at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (main branch) and a few universities.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BIRDING TRIPS

All of the locations described below are shown on the following map, and all sites are in Pennsylvania unless otherwise noted. Directions for reaching these birding areas are provided in the publications by Freeland or Pettingill listed on pp. 11 and 12.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST — Some of Pennsylvania's wildest remaining areas are found in this part of the High Plateau. Several thriving Great Blue Heron colonies are located here. Look for northern breeding birds such as Common Raven, Northern Goshawk, Dark-eyed Junco and Swainson's Thrush.

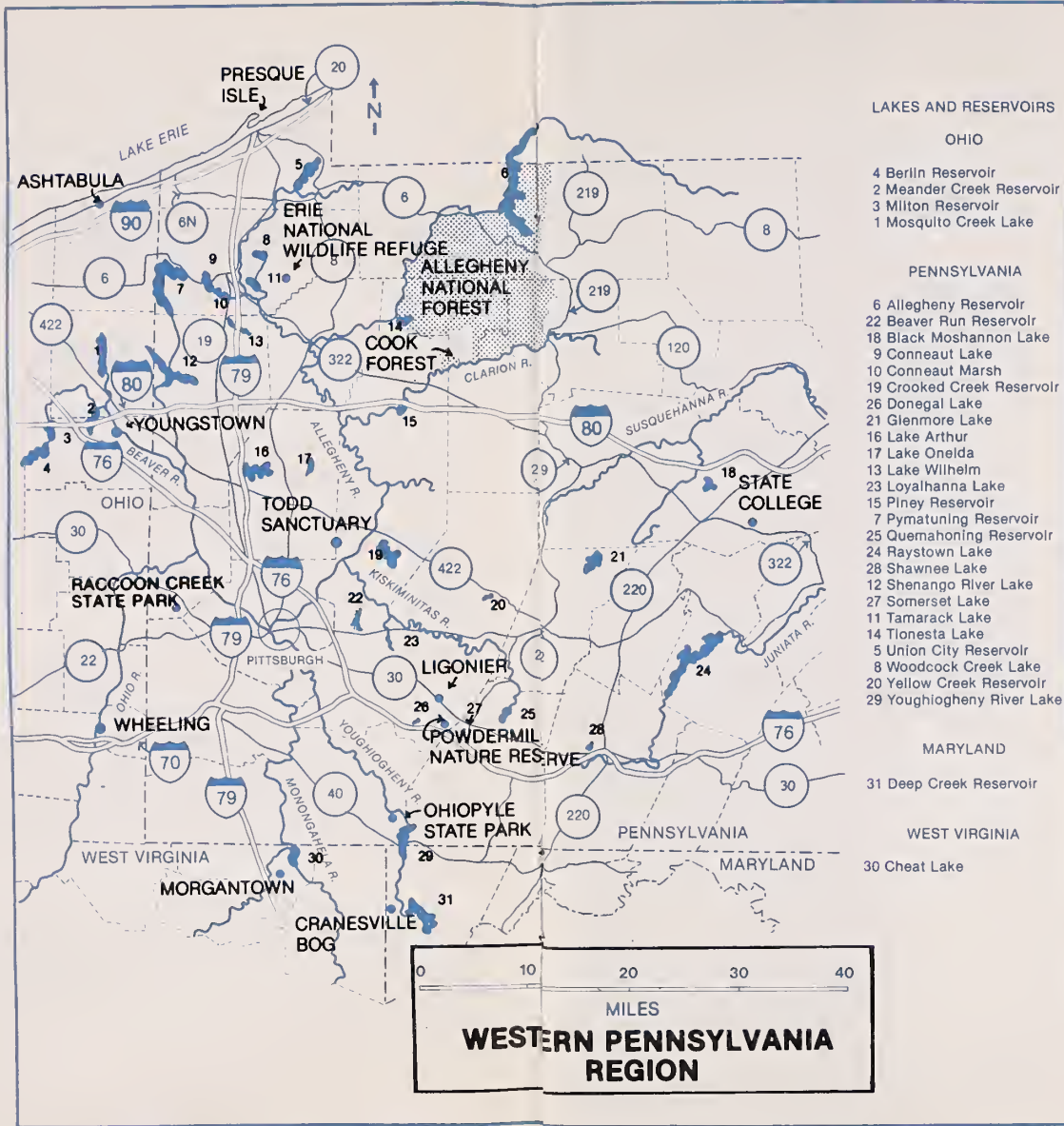
ASHTABULA, OHIO — Walnut Beach, located along the Lake Erie shore, has historically been one of the best locations in our region for waterfowl and shorebirds. A number of unique records documented in this booklet come from this area. Visits in late summer for sandpipers, or in early winter for concentrations of ducks and gulls are apt to be the most rewarding, although recent habitat destruction has made the area no longer as productive as it once was.

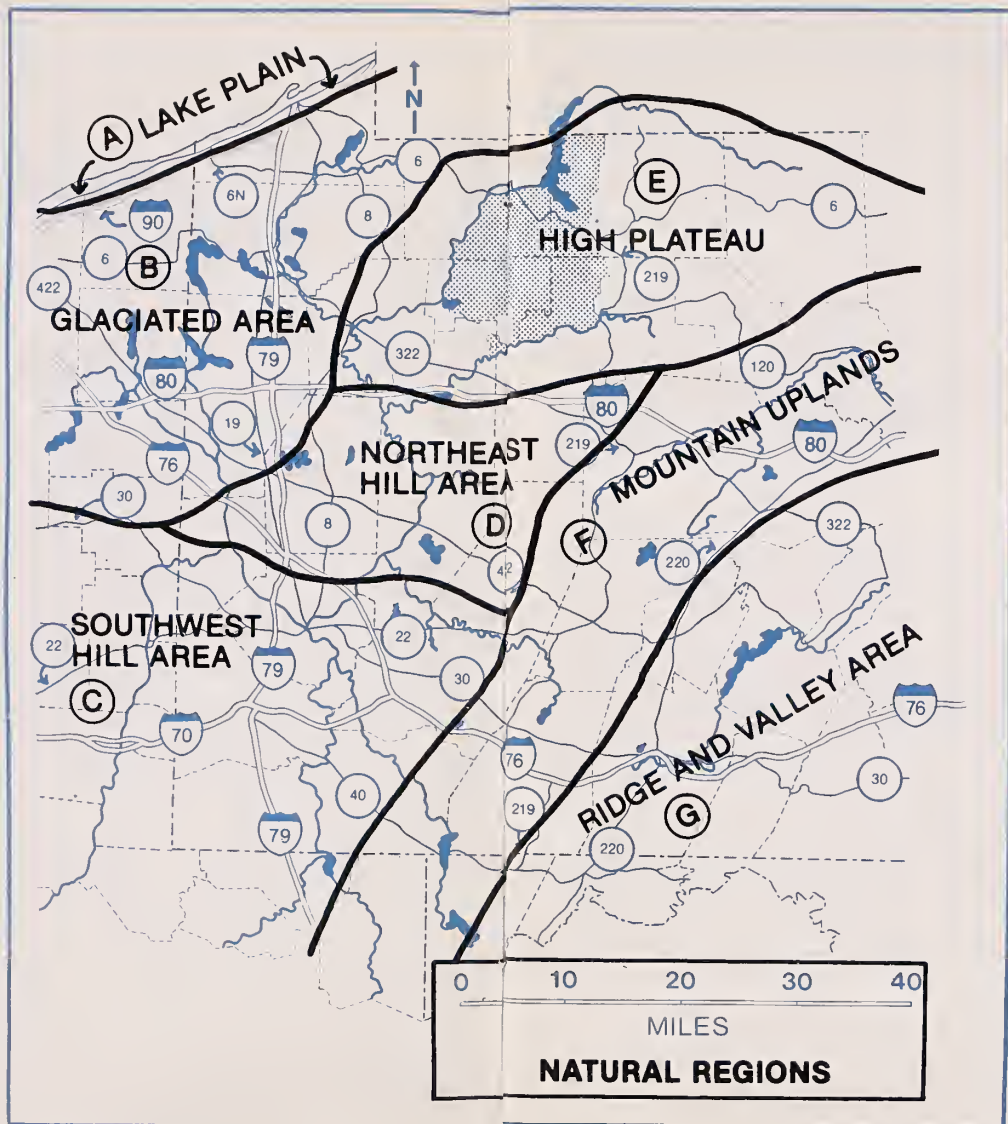
COOK FOREST — Easily accessible, virtually primeval forest, with a large stand of virgin white pine. A Pennsylvania State Park, with picnic and other recreational facilities. Exceptional for conifer-loving bird species. Common nesting birds include Winter Wren, Hermit Thrush, Northern Waterthrush, and Black-throated Blue, Blackburnian and Canada warblers.

CRANESVILLE BOG — On the West Virginia-Maryland state line. An island of northern habitat; look for breeding Northern Sawwhet Owls, Golden-crowned Kinglets and Nashville Warblers.

ERIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE — This 5,000 acre refuge in Crawford County offers fine upland birding opportunities as well as many impoundments for migrating and nesting waterfowl. Old fields on and near the refuge are good places to find nesting Henslow's Sparrows. Visits to nearby Sugar, Tamarack and Woodcock lakes are recommended, especially during the spring waterfowl flight.

LAKE ARTHUR (MORaine STATE PARK) — This man-made lake in Butler County is a prime stop-over for migratory waterfowl moving between Lake Erie and the Chesapeake Bay. The surrounding area offers a diversity of marsh, swamp, prairie and hardwood forest habitats. Sedge Wrens and Henslow's Sparrows have nested in the park.





LIGONIER VALLEY — This beautiful section of eastern Westmoreland County is notable for a marked contrast in habitats. Situated between Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill (upon which northern birds like Winter Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush and Dark-eyed Junco nest), the Valley attracts species of more southern affinities such as Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, White-eyed Vireo, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Yellow-throated Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat. Numerous hayfields provide good habitat for nesting Bobolinks, and Grasshopper and Savannah sparrows.

PITTSBURGH AREA — Look for birds in the city's many large parks, but don't overlook Pittsburgh's other ornithological highlights: The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, the Pittsburgh Aviary (in Allegheny Commons on the North Side), and the Pittsburgh Zoo (in Highland Park). North and South parks in Allegheny County offer a combination of woods and fields for birding, along with facilities for picnics and other forms of recreation. Migrating waterfowl frequently join tame Mallards on the lake in North Park. The Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania operates Beechwood Farms Nature Reserve in Fox Chapel, where a variety of programs and well-marked trails are available to the public.

PRESQUE ISLE — This state park is perhaps the best birding locality in Western Pennsylvania. The seven mile long peninsula reaches out into Lake Erie, and is an important landfall and departure point for many species of migrants. Sandbars at Gull Point, a bird sanctuary at the eastern end of the park, are particularly attractive to migrant shorebirds, gulls and terns. Erie Bay attracts large numbers of Tundra Swans and diving ducks in migration, many of which may stay through the winter if some water remains open. Land-locked lagoons are havens for nesting marsh birds like Least Bittern, Sora, Virginia Rail and Common Moorhen; swampy woods are attractive to Red-headed Woodpeckers and Prothonotary Warblers.

PYMATUNING LAKE — This man-made lake and its surroundings comprise another outstanding birding spot in this region. It is particularly good for nesting and migrating waterfowl and for various swamp and marsh-loving birds. Several pairs of Bald Eagles nest in the area. Be sure to visit the Pennsylvania Game Commission's waterfowl museum on Ford Island near Linesville. Nearby Conneaut Lake and Conneaut Marsh are also productive areas for bird-watching.

STATE COLLEGE — A good headquarters for studying the birds of the Ridge and Valley area. Bear Meadows, a sphagnum bog bordered with dense rhododendron and hemlock, is exceptional for a diversity of breeding warblers. The Barrens, a scrub oak/pitch pine tract, is particularly attractive to nesting American Woodcocks, Whip-poor-wills, Wild Turkeys and Prairie Warblers. Visit Black Moshannon Lake for migrating water birds.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA — Just outside Wheeling is Oglebay Park, an 803 acre municipal park which includes both undeveloped woodlands and open fields. Nature trails, a small museum and a zoo are available to the public and a park naturalist directs various nature activities.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO — The outstanding feature of the Youngstown area is an abundance of reservoirs, making it, historically, an excellent area to visit for waterfowl. The beautiful wooded valley of Mill Creek Park and abundant open country habitat provide good land birding opportunities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Kenneth C. Parkes for encouraging me to undertake this project, and for many helpful suggestions. D. Scott Wood deserves special mention for major contributions in the planning and coordination of the booklet, for drawing the final version of the bar graphs, and for seeing the manuscript through press; his efforts are much appreciated. Robert S. Mulvihill made many welcome suggestions toward improving the manuscript, and helped with the tedious task of pulling data from the literature. The manuscript also benefitted from critical readings by George A. Hall, Frank B. Gill, Daniel Brauning and Mary Ann Schmidt. Unpublished data were furnished by Ray Sickles, John K. Orndorff and John A. Lehman. The maps were ably prepared by Nancy J. Perkins; the front cover was designed and painted especially for this booklet by Larry Barth.

	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Red-throated Loon	ABc-g	AB
	Arctic Loon	A	A
	Common Loon	A-Defg	AB
	*Pied-billed Grebe	ABC <u>Defg</u>	ABE
	Horned Grebe	A- <u>Defg</u>	AB
	Red-necked Grebe	ABc-g	AB
	Eared Grebe	Abc	Ab
	Western Grebe	ABf	AB
	Wilson's Storm-Petrel		
	Band-rumped Storm-Petrel		
	Northern Gannet	A	A
	American White Pelican	AB	ABE
	Double-crested Cormorant	A-DefG	AB
	Magnificent Frigatebird		
	*American Bittern	ABC <u>DefG</u>	C-Fg
	*Least Bittern	ABC <u>Defg</u>	CDE
	*Great Blue Heron	A- <u>DefG</u>	C-F
	Great Egret	A-Defg	C-F
	Snowy Egret	ABc-g	C-F
	Little Blue Heron	A-Defg	C-F
	Tricolored Heron	Abg	CE
	Reddish Egret		
	Cattle Egret	Ab-g	CDG
	*Green-backed Heron	A-G	C-FI
	*Black-crowned Night-Heron	ABC <u>Defg</u>	C-FI
	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	A- <u>Defg</u>	aDEFI
	White Ibis		

Arctic Loon: Ashtabula, OH, 19 February 1909.

Wilson's Storm-Petrel: old specimen from Greensburg, PA; date unknown.

Band-rumped Storm-Petrel: Chambersburg, PA, 15 April 1912.

Northern Gannet: Erie Bay, Lake Erie, 29 Nov - 25 December 1981.

Magnificent Frigatebird: New Kensington, PA, 3 October 1956.

Reddish Egret: Presque Isle, PA, 9-10 May 1953.

White Ibis: Pittsburgh, PA, 26 June 1972; Fort Loudon, PA, 26 July 1981.

	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Glossy Ibis Roseate Spoonbill Wood Stork	A-Dfg	CDE
	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck Tundra Swan * Mute Swan	A-G <u>ABCdefg</u>	ABE aBE
	Lesser White-fronted Goose Greater White-fronted Goose Snow Goose	A-Dfg A-Defg	ABg ABEg
	Brant * Canada Goose * Wood Duck	ABc-g A-G A-G	AB ABEg ABEF
	* Green-winged Teal * American Black Duck * Mallard	<u>ABC-FG</u> A-G A-G	ABE ABEF ABEF
	* Northern Pintail * Blue-winged Teal Cinnamon Teal	<u>ABCDefg</u> A-G	ABE ABE
	* Northern Shoveler * Gadwall Eurasian Wigeon	<u>ABCDefg</u> <u>ABCDefg</u> A-Dcdf	aBE ABE ABE
	(*) American Wigeon Canvasback (*) Redhead	<u>ABCDefg</u> A-Defg A-Defg	ABE ABe ABe
	(*) Ring-necked Duck Greater Scaup Lesser Scaup	A-Defg A-Defg A-DefG	ABE ABe ABE

Roseate Spoonbill: Albion, PA, 24 May 1968.

Wood Stork: Conneaut, OH, 1 July 1955; Cumberland, MD, ca. 1865.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck: Pymatuning Lake, PA, 26 August 1979 (wild status uncertain).

Lesser White-fronted Goose: North Park, Pittsburgh, PA, November 1977 - June 1978, fall 1978; Pymatuning Lake, PA, summer 1978, March 1979 (wild status uncertain).

Cinnamon Teal: Quemahoning Reservoir, 16-17 April 1954; Presque Isle, PA, late March 1959; Lake Arthur, 12 March 1984; Mammoth, PA, 27 April 1985; Donegal, PA, 8-31 May 1985.

Redhead: Nested at Pymatuning Lake in 1936 and 1937.

Ring-necked Duck: Nested at Pymatuning Lake, summers of 1936-1939.

	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Common Eider King Eider Harlequin Duck	A Ae	A Ab
	Oldsquaw Black Scoter Surf Scoter	A-Defg Ab-g Ab-g	AB Ab Ab
	White-winged Scoter Common Goldeneye Barrow's Goldeneye	ABc-g ADefg Ab	AB ABe AB
	Bufflehead *Hooded Merganser *Common Merganser	A-DefG A-DEfg <u>A-DEfg</u>	ABe ABEF ABe
	(*)Red-breasted Merganser (*)Ruddy Duck *Black Vulture	<u>A-G</u> <u>ABC-G</u> <u>a-fG</u>	ABe ABE Glk
	Turkey Vulture ()Osprey American Swallow-tailed Kite	A-G A-Defg	fGlijk
	*Bald Eagle *Northern Harrier *Sharp-shinned Hawk	<u>aBc-g</u> A-G A-G	C-Gl CDEG HIJk
	*Cooper's Hawk *Northern Goshawk *Red-shouldered Hawk	A-G <u>a-dEFG</u> A-G	G-Jk HIJ FGIjk
	*Broad-winged Hawk Swainson's Hawk *Red-tailed Hawk	<u>AB-G</u> A-G	ljk Glijk

Common Eider: Pymatuning Lake, April 1945.

Harlequin Duck: Warren, PA, 11, 13 February 1967; Erie, PA, 4-8 January 1978, 16 January - 9 February 1979, 10 November 1981.

Common Merganser: Nests along upper Allegheny River.

Red-breasted Merganser: Nested at Tidioute, PA, 1968; numerous non-breeding summer records.

Osprey: No successful nestings have been reported within the region.

American Swallow-tailed Kite: Cumberland, MD, 17 August - 19 September 1974.

Black Vulture: Rare outside of southeastern quarter of region.

	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Rough-legged Hawk Golden Eagle *American Kestrel	ABcDEFg a-eFG A-G	cG GIJ GHKL
	Merlin (*)Peregrine Falcon Gyr Falcon	Ab-g <u>A-G</u> aBe	CKghi <u>CDgI</u> CG
	*Ring-necked Pheasant *Ruffed Grouse *Wild Turkey	A-DefG aB-G abcD-G	<u>e</u> GHKL fHIJ HI
	*Northern Bobwhite Yellow Rail Black Rail	abCdefG ABf Bf	GHK EG E
	(*)King Rail *Virginia Rail *Sora	<u>ABcdf</u> A-DefG ABcDe-g	dE dE DE
	Spotted Rail Purple Gallinule *Common Moorhen	ABC <u>Defg</u>	CDE
	*American Coot Sandhill Crane Black-bellied Plover	ABC <u>Defg</u> ABc-g ABc-g	A-E ceg CDeg
	Lesser Golden-Plover Wilson's Plover Semipalmated Plover	ABc-g A A-Defg	CDG c CD
	(*)Piping Plover *Killdeer American Avocet	<u>Ab</u> <u>A-G</u> Ab-g	<u>Cd</u> CDEGKI CD

Spotted Rail: Beaver Valley, Beaver Co., PA, Tower-Kill night of 11-12 November 1977.

Wilson's Plover: Presque Isle, PA, 4 May 1968; 29 May 1971; 10 September 1976.

Piping Plover: Nested at Presque Isle until mid 1950s.

	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Greater Yellowlegs Lesser Yellowlegs Solitary Sandpiper	A-G A-G A-G	CDEg CDEg CDEg
	*Willet *Spotted Sandpiper *Upland Sandpiper	Ab-g A-G ABC <u>de</u> Fg	CDEg C-GK <u>c</u> G
	Eskimo Curlew Whimbrel Hudsonian Godwit	ABcdf ABcfg	CDg CD
	Marbled Godwit Ruddy Turnstone Surfbird	ABcde Ab-g	CDe CD
	Red Knot Sanderling Semipalmated Sandpiper	Abd-g Abcdf A-Defg	CD CD CDEg
	Western Sandpiper Rufous-necked Stint Least Sandpiper	Ab-df A-Defg	CD CDEg
	White-rumped Sandpiper Baird's Sandpiper Pectoral Sandpiper	Abcdfg Abcdfg ABCeD-G	CDe CDe CDEg
	Purple Sandpiper Dunlin Curlew Sandpiper	A A-Defg	C CDE
	Stilt Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper Ruff	CDfg ABdfg	CDE CDEg

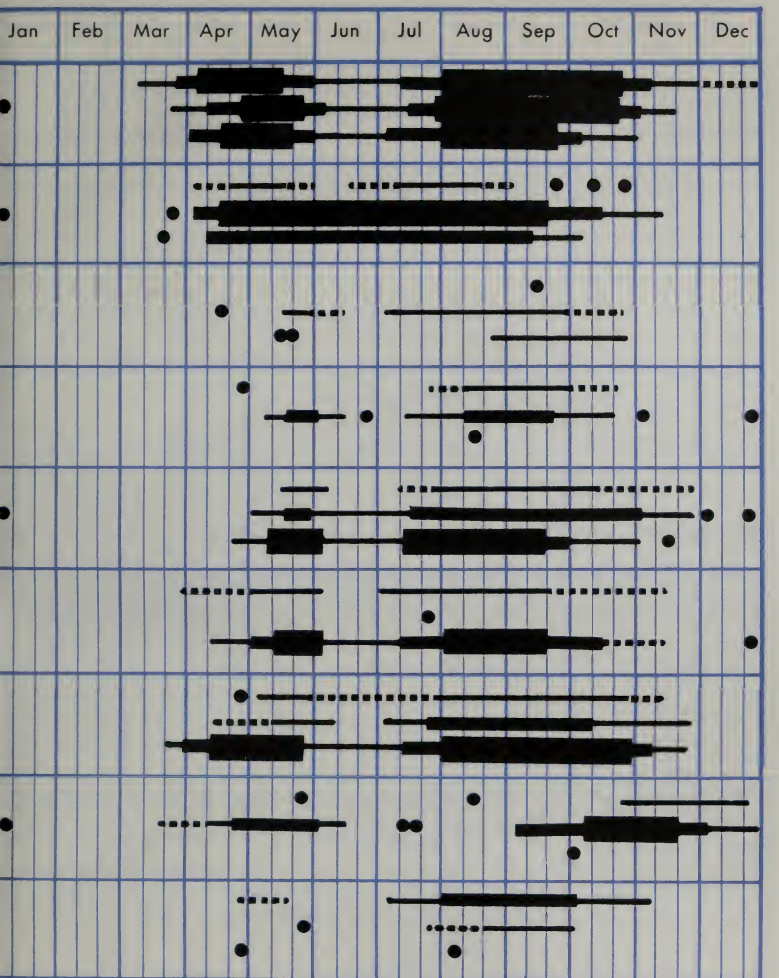
Eskimo Curlew: Erie, PA, 17 September 1889.

Surfbird: Presque Isle, PA, 18 August 1979.

Rufous-necked Stint: Ashtabula, OH, 21-22 July 1962.

Curlew Sandpiper: Mosquito Lake, OH, 2 October 1960.

Ruff: State College, PA, 27-29 March 1972; Presque Isle, PA, 9 August 1973.



	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Short-billed Dowitcher Long-billed Dowitcher *Common Snipe	A-Defg ABcg <u>ABCDE</u> -G	CDE CDe C-G
	*American Woodcock Wilson's Phalarope Red-necked Phalarope	A-G ABcfg ABc-g	F-I CDe CDe
	Red Phalarope Pomarine Jaeger Parasitic Jaeger	Abcfg A Af	CD Ab Ab
	Long-tailed Jaeger Laughing Gull Franklin's Gull	A Adg Abe	A ABC AbCd
	Little Gull Common Black-headed Gull Bonaparte's Gull	Acfg A A-G	ABC C A-Deg
	(*)Ring-billed Gull Herring Gull Thayer's Gull	<u>A-Defg</u> A-Defg A	A-Deg A-Deg AC
	Iceland Gull Lesser Black-backed Gull Glaucous Gull	Ad A Abde	ACb AC ACb
	Great Black-backed Gull Black-legged Kittiwake Sabine's Gull	Adeg Acbf	ACb ACb
	(*)Caspian Tern (*)Common Tern Arctic Tern	<u>ABc-g</u> <u>ADefg</u> A	A-E A-E AC

Pomarine Jaeger: Only two records away from Presque Isle: Colyer Lake (Centre County, PA), 13-27 July 1969; Hinkston Run Dam (Cambria Co., PA), 25 June- 3 July 1987.

Long-tailed Jaeger: Ashtabula, OH, "early" November 1956.

Common Black-headed Gull: Presque Isle, PA, 28 May 1979.

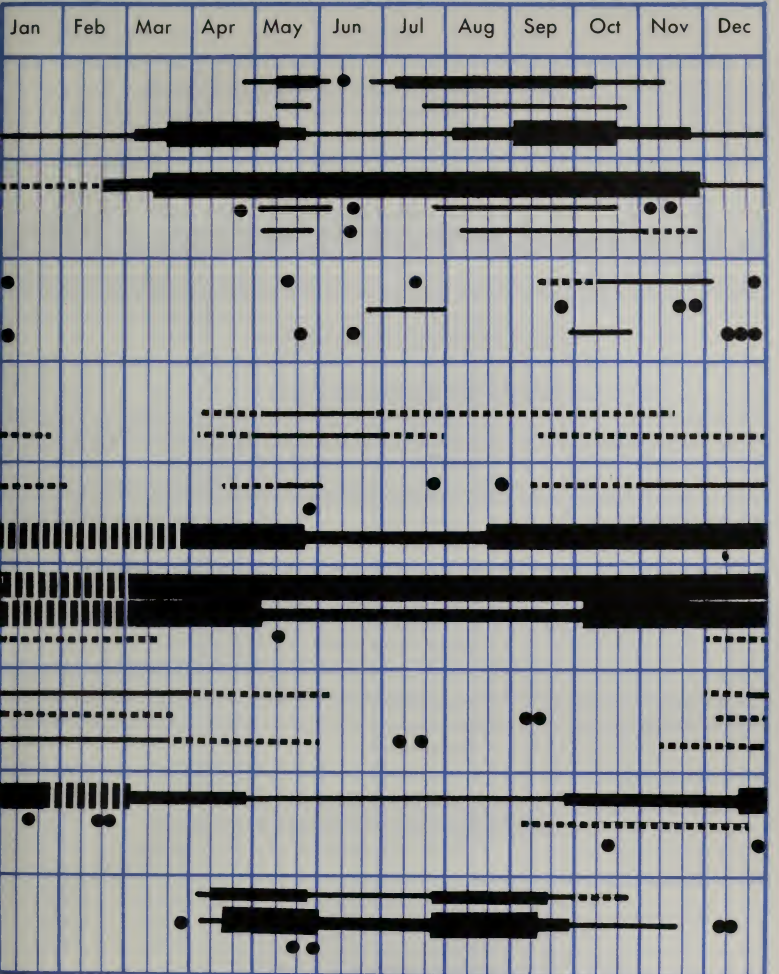
Thayer's Gull: Status still largely undetermined.

Sabine's Gull: Ashtabula, OH, 27 December 1952 ; Presque Isle, 15 October 1979.

Caspian Tern: Nested at Presque Isle, 1924.

Common Tern: Nested at Presque Isle until 1966.

Arctic Tern: Presque Isle, 17-28 May 1983.



	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Forster's Tern Least Tern Large-billed Tern	Acdfg Acd	A-De ACb
	*Black Tern Thick-billed Murre *Rock Dove	AB <u>c</u> -g Ag A-G	A-E Ab GKL
	Mourning Dove ()Monk Parakeet *Black-billed Cuckoo	A-G <u>bc</u> A-G	GHKL kl H-K
	*Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Common Barn-Owl *Eastern Screech-Owl	A-G A-DefG A-G	HIK GiKL IKL
	*Great Horned Owl Snowy Owl Northern Hawk-Owl	A-G Ab-g	FIJkl CDGk
	Burrowing Owl *Barred Owl Great Gray Owl	A-G	FIJkl
	Long-eared Owl ()Short-eared Owl Boreal Owl	a-g <u>A-G</u>	fIJkl <u>CEG</u>
	*Northern Saw-whet Owl *Common Nighthawk *Chuck-will's-widow	AB <u>CD</u> -G A-G <u>abdfg</u>	ijk GKL GH
	*Whip-poor-will *Chimney Swift *Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<u>AB</u> -G A-G A-G	GHij giKL HIKL

Large-billed Tern: Evans Lake, OH, 29 May 1954.

Thick-billed Murre: None reported since 1903.

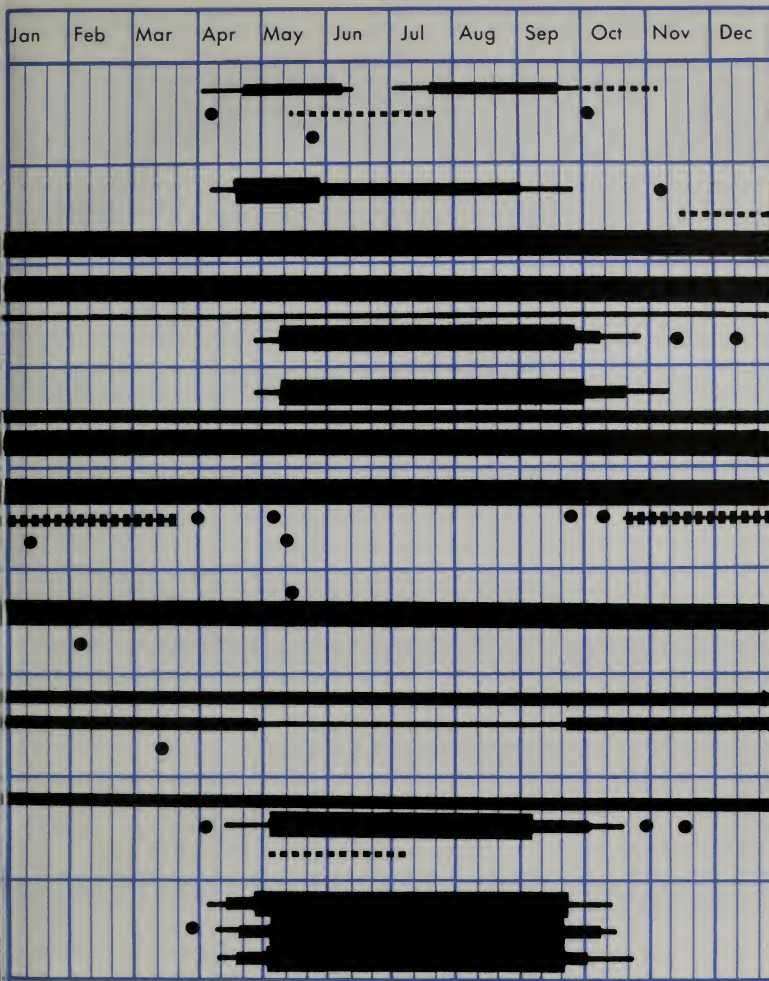
Monk Parakeet: Many records between 1971 and 1977; nested in Pittsburgh, PA, 1971-73; no recent records.

Northern Hawk-Owl: Meadville, PA, 13 May 1963; Erie, PA, 13-18 January 1979.

Burrowing Owl: Garrett Co., MD, 18 May 1983.

Great Gray Owl: Rogersville, PA, early February 1898.

Boreal Owl: Wilksburg, PA, 12 March 1896.



	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	*Belted Kingfisher *Red-headed Woodpecker *Red-bellied Woodpecker	A-G A-G ABCdeFG	C-FK IK Ik
	*Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Downy Woodpecker *Hairy Woodpecker	A-G A-G A-G	<u>HJKI</u> FH-L FH-L
	Three-toed Woodpecker Black-backed Woodpecker *Northern Flicker	ae abcfg A-G	ij fij FIjKL
	Pileated Woodpecker ()Olive-sided Flycatcher *Eastern Wood-Pewee	A-G abC-G A-G	FIjkl fhiJ IK
	(*)Yellow-bellied Flycatcher *Acadian Flycatcher *Alder Flycatcher	<u>ADEFG</u> ABeFG AB <u>C</u> D-G	FHIJ Ik fH
	*Willow Flycatcher *Least Flycatcher *Eastern Phoebe	A-G A-G A-G	ghK HiK fHKL
	Say's Phoebe Vermilion Flycatcher *Great Crested Flycatcher	A-G	IK
	Western Kingbird *Eastern Kingbird Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	acfg A-G adf	ghk GHK
	*Horned Lark *Purple Martin *Tree Swallow	A-G A-G A-G	GKL fGKL CEFGk

Three-toed Woodpecker: Presque Isle, PA, 15 December 1974; Tidioute, PA, 28 October 1979; Tussey Mountain, Pa., 23-26 November 1987.

Alder and Willow flycatchers: Exact status in fall undetermined. Identification is dependent on song which is rarely given in this season. Status as given is somewhat speculative and is based on banding records of "Traill's" Flycatchers.

Say's Phoebe: Bald Eagle State Park, PA, 8 October 1982.

Vermilion Flycatcher: Wellsburg, WV, mid-May 1956.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher: Presque Isle, PA, 5 June 1955; Stahlstown, PA, 18 June 1970; Butler Co., PA, 18 May 1983.

	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	*Northern Rough-winged Swallow	A-DeFG	CDGk
	*Bank Swallow	A-G	CDG
	*Cliff Swallow	A-G	GH
	*Barn Swallow	A-G	GKL
	Gray Jay		
	*Blue Jay	A-G	I-L
	Clark's Nutcracker		
	(*)Black-billed Magpie	aCf	HKL
	*American Crow	A-G	CDGI-L
	*Fish Crow	G	D
	*Common Raven	<u>c</u> dEFG	Ij
	*Black-capped Chickadee	A-G	FH-L
	*Carolina Chickadee	C <u>d</u> fG	FHIKL
	Boreal Chickadee	ac-g	h-l
	*Tufted Titmouse	A-G	HIKL
	*Red-breasted Nuthatch	AB <u>CD</u> -G	<u>FIJKL</u>
	*White-breasted Nuthatch	A-G	<u>IjKL</u>
	*Brown Creeper	A-G	<u>FIJKL</u>
	*Carolina Wren	abCd-g	HiKL
	(*)Bewick's Wren	C	HijKL
	*House Wren	A-G	fHiKL
	*Winter Wren	<u>ABCDEFG</u>	<u>FHIJK</u>
	*Sedge Wren	A-Defg	eG
	*Marsh Wren	AB <u>CD</u> efg	<u>dEh</u>
	*Golden-crowned Kinglet	<u>ABCD</u> -G	<u>HJKL</u>
	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	A-G	H-K
	*Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	A-G	fHik

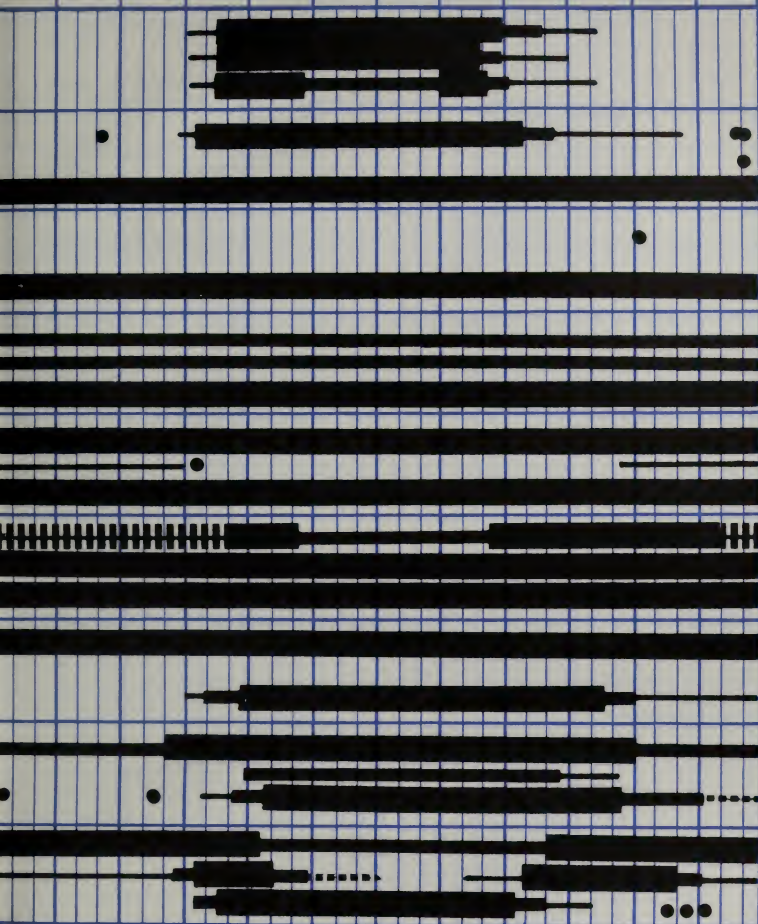
Gray Jay: Grove City, PA, 30 Dec 1960; Somerset, PA, 29 Dec 1961.

Clark's Nutcracker: Tuscarora Mt., PA, 4 November 1979.

Black-billed Magpie: Escapees from Pittsburgh Zoo established a considerable breeding population in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia between 1955 and 1969 (at least). No recent records.

Bewick's Wren: No reliable records in recent years. Prior to 1977 was uncommon from March through early October and rare during the rest of the year.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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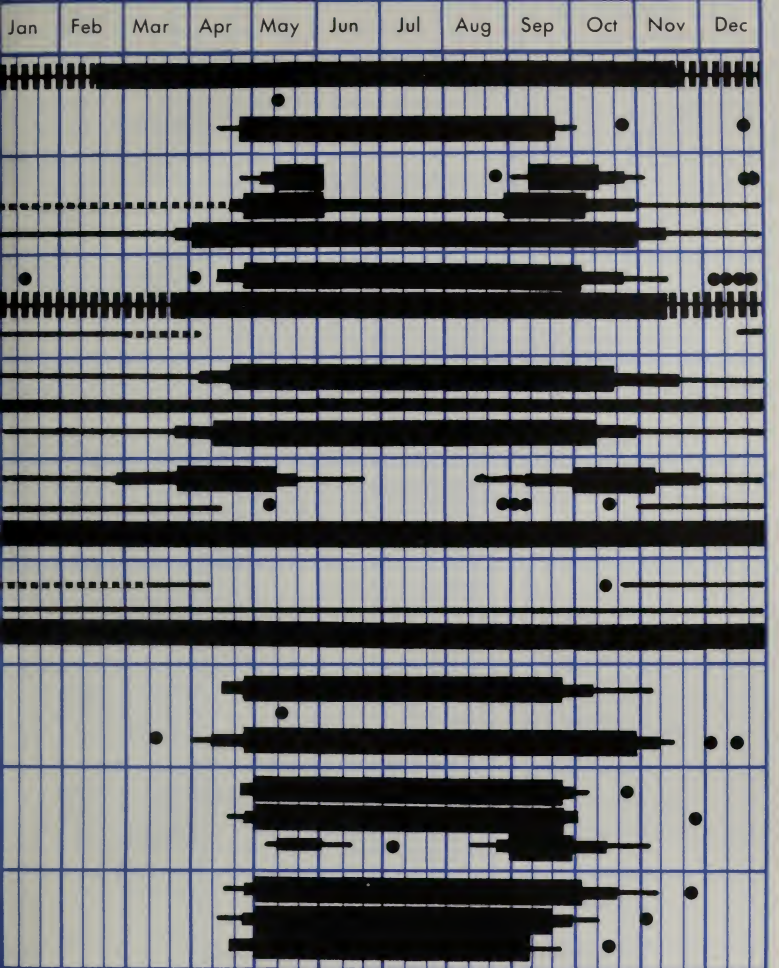


	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	* Eastern Bluebird	A-G	GHK
	Townsend's Solitaire		
	* Veery	AB <u>C</u> D-G	HI <u>J</u> K
	Gray-cheeked Thrush	A-G	H-K
	* Swainson's Thrush	<u>A</u> -DEFG	<u>H</u> IJK
	* Hermit Thrush	<u>AB</u> <u>C</u> D-G	<u>F</u> HIJK
	* Wood Thrush	A-G	IKL
	* American Robin	A-G	HIKL
	Varied Thrush		
	* Gray Catbird	A-G	FHIKL
	* Northern Mockingbird	abCdefG	HKL
	* Brown Thrasher	A-G	HK
	Water Pipit	A-G	CDGk
	Bohemian Waxwing	Ab-e	HIK
	* Cedar Waxwing	A-G	H-L
	Northern Shrike	A-G	CGHk
	(*) Loggerhead Shrike	<u>A</u> -G	GHk
	* European Starling	A-G	GHL
	* White-eyed Vireo	<u>a</u> bCDeFG	H
	Bell's Vireo		
	* Solitary Vireo	AB <u>C</u> D-G	I <u>J</u> K
	* Yellow-throated Vireo	A-G	Ik
	* Warbling Vireo	A-DefG	IKL
	Philadelphia Vireo	A-G	HIk
	* Red-eyed Vireo	A-G	IK
	* Blue-winged Warbler	A-G	fH
	* Golden-winged Warbler	abCDeFG	H <u>i</u>

Townsend's Solitaire: Presque Isle, PA, 12 May 1984.

Loggerhead Shrike: Formerly uncommon nesting species, now very rare or absent in summer.

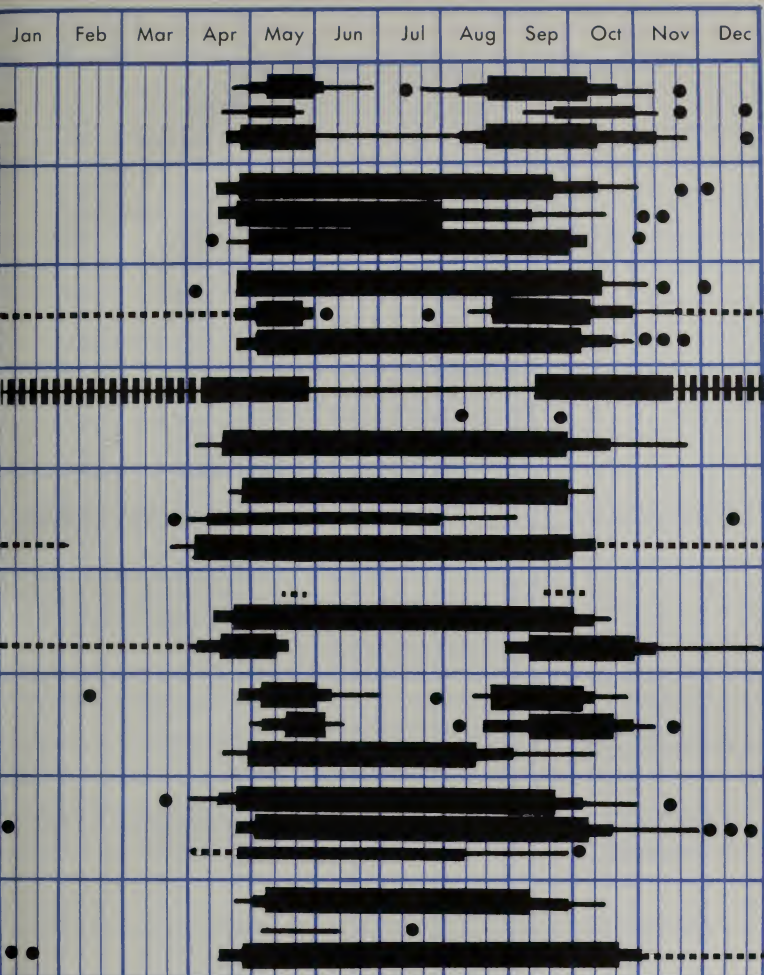
Bell's Vireo: Presque Isle, PA, 11 May 1959.



	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	Tennessee Warbler Orange-crowned Warbler *Nashville Warbler	A-G A-G <u>ABC</u> DEFG	HIK fHi fH <i>i</i>
	*Northern Parula *Yellow Warbler *Chestnut-sided Warbler	<u>AB</u> -G A-G A-G	IJ FH <i>i</i> KL Hik
	*Magnolia Warbler Cape May Warbler *Black-throated Blue Warbler	<u>ABC</u> DEFG A-G <u>ABC</u> DEFG	<u>HIJK</u> IJK I <i>Jk</i>
	*Yellow-rumped Warbler Black-throated Gray Warbler *Black-throated Green Warbler	<u>ABCD</u> -G <u>ABCD</u> -G	FH-K <u>hIJK</u>
	*Blackburnian Warbler *Yellow-throated Warbler *Pine Warbler	<u>ABCD</u> -G <u>abCde</u> Fg <u>abcd</u> -FG	I <i>Jk</i> I <i>jk</i> <u>iJk</u>
	Kirtland's Warbler *Prairie Warbler Palm Warbler	cf <u>abCDe</u> FG A-G	h HJ Hik
	Bay-breasted Warbler Blackpoll Warbler *Cerulean Warbler	A-G A-G A-DeFG	IJK HIJK I <i>k</i>
	*Black-and-white Warbler *American Redstart *Prothonotary Warbler	A-G A-G <u>ABcde</u> fg	hI <i>jk</i> HI <i>jk</i> F <i>h</i>
	*Worm-eating Warbler Swainson's Warbler *Ovenbird	abCdfG cf A-G	I I <i>j</i> <u>hIjk</u>

Black-throated Gray Warbler: State College, PA, 29 September 1972, 10 August 1974.

Swainson's Warbler: No confirmed nesting; territorial birds recorded near Ohiopyle, PA on two occasions (17 May - early June 1975; 14 July 1977)



	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	*Northern Waterthrush *Louisiana Waterthrush *Kentucky Warbler	<u>ABC</u> DEFG A-DeFG <u>ab</u> CDeFG	<u>FH-K</u> g <u>Hijk</u> h <u>k</u>
	Connecticut Warbler *Mourning Warbler *Common Yellowthroat	A-G <u>ABC</u> DEFG A-G	H Hij D-H <u>K</u>
	*Hooded Warbler Wilson's Warbler *Canada Warbler	A-G A-G <u>ABC</u> DEFG	Hij Hi <u>hIJ</u>
	*Yellow-breasted Chat *Summer Tanager *Scarlet Tanager	AB-DeFG <u>abCd-g</u> A-G	H <u>k</u> ik <u>IK</u>
	Western Tanager *Northern Cardinal *Rose-breasted Grosbeak	A-G A-G	HIKL IK
	Black-headed Grosbeak Blue Grosbeak *Indigo Bunting	a-dfg A-G	HK HK
	(*)Dickcissel Green-tailed Towhee *Rufous-sided Towhee	<u>abCd-g</u> A-G	GH HiK
	(*)Bachman's Sparrow American Tree Sparrow *Chipping Sparrow	<u>bCd</u> A-G A-G	Hik eGHK HijKL
	Clay-colored Sparrow *Field Sparrow *Vesper Sparrow	a-f A-G A-G	GH GHK GHK

Dickcissel: Historic breeder, recently rediscovered nesting in Clarion, and Franklin counties (PA).

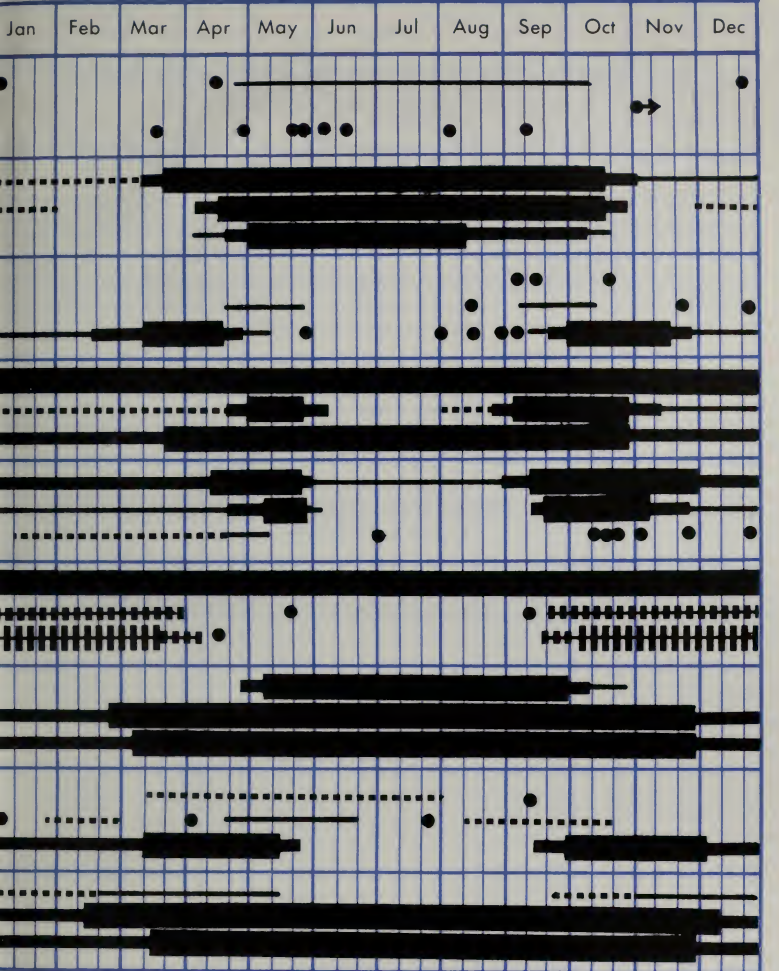
Green-tailed Towhee: Ashtabula, OH, 4 September 1964.

Bachman's Sparrow: Formerly regular in southwestern Pennsylvania. Casual anywhere in the region since 1937.

Clay-colored Sparrow: No confirmed nesting; territorial birds recently recorded in Indiana and Butler counties (PA).

	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	(*)Lark Sparrow	a-g	GHk
	Black-throated Sparrow		
	Lark Bunting	abcg	G
	*Savannah Sparrow	A-G	<u>GHK</u>
	*Grasshopper Sparrow	A-G	<u>G</u>
	*Henslow's Sparrow	A- <u>DEFG</u>	<u>GH</u>
	Le Conte's Sparrow		
	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	Abg	CEh
	Fox Sparrow	A-G	HIK
	*Song Sparrow	A-G	FHKL
	Lincoln's Sparrow	A-G	HK
	*Swamp Sparrow	AB <u>CD</u> -G	EFH
	*White-throated Sparrow	<u>ABCDEF</u> G	<u>H/IJKL</u>
	White-crowned Sparrow	A-G	HKL
	Harris' Sparrow	a-df	HKL
	*Dark-eyed Junco	<u>ABCDEF</u> G	<u>GHIJKL</u>
	Lapland Longspur	A-G	CG
	Snow Bunting	A-G	CDG
	*Bobolink	A-G	G
	*Red-winged Blackbird	A-G	cdE-Hk/ <u></u>
	*Eastern Meadowlark	A-G	Gh
	Western Meadowlark	ab-cf	Gh
	Yellow-headed Blackbird	a-g	Cdeg
	Rusty Blackbird	A-G	E-H
	Brewer's Blackbird	BCDef	eGK
	*Common Grackle	<u>A</u> -G	C-HijKL
	*Brown-headed Cowbird	A-G	efGHIjKL

Lark Sparrow: Formerly nested. No recent evidence of breeding anywhere in region.
 Black-throated Sparrow: Ashtabula, OH, 5 November - 9 December 1971.
 LeConte's Sparrow: Beech Bottom, WV, 8, 19 September, 1936; Presque Isle, PA, 20 October 1974.



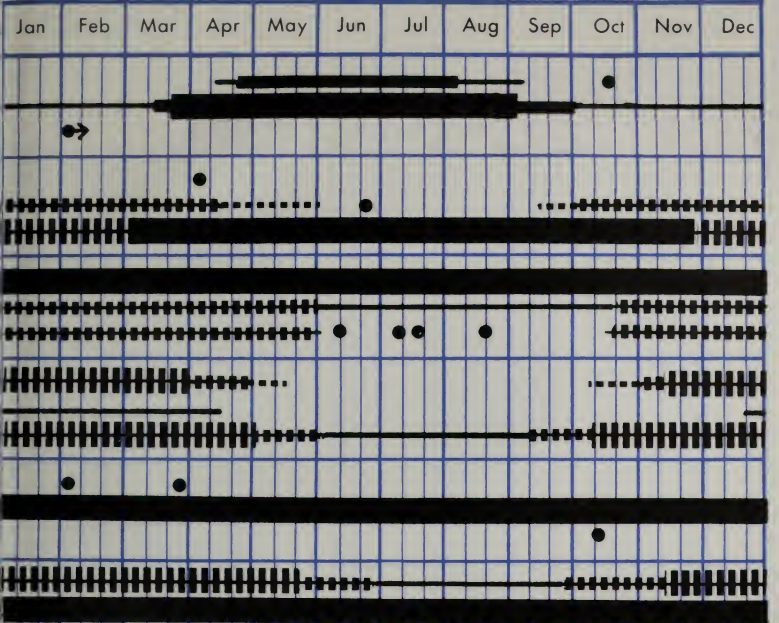
	Species	Loc.	Hab.
	*Orchard Oriole *Northern Oriole Brambling	abCDefg A-G	hK hKL
	Rosy Finch Pine Grosbeak *Purple Finch	A-G ABCD-G	HIJ <u>HIJKL</u>
	*House Finch Red Crossbill White-winged Crossbill	A-G A-G A-G	KL Jk Jk
	Common Redpoll Hoary Redpoll *Pine Siskin	A-G <u>A-DEFG</u>	cGHkl <u>HIJkl</u>
	Lesser Goldfinch *American Goldfinch European Goldfinch	A-G	GHK <u>L</u>
	Evening Grosbeak *House Sparrow	A-G A-G	H-L KL

Brambling: Allegheny Co., PA, 2 February - 1 April 1978.

Rosy Finch: Conneaut, OH, 5 April 1971.

Lesser Goldfinch: Meadville, PA., 3 February 1982; Saegertown, PA., 22-25 March 1982.

European Goldfinch: Erie, PA, 11 October 1979 (wild status uncertain).



NOTES

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